

of *A. ridibunda* was investigated. All references to *A. ridibunda* in the literature do not apply to the same species. The species in Missouri associated with cow manure is *ridibunda*. The species associated with carrion reported by Lindquist (op. cit.) and Roberts (1935) is a distinct but closely related species. This is based mostly on differences in size and certain morphological features, but also on host and habitat preference.

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A NEW SPECIES OF ALYSIA PARASITIC ON CARRION-FEEDING FLIES (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE)

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The following species is described in connection with studies being made on dung-feeding flies and their parasites by L. P. Burgess, Jr. and C. W. Wingo (see this issue, page 204) at Columbia, Missouri. This species, *Alysia cariosa* Marsh, is similar to *A. ridibunda* Say, and

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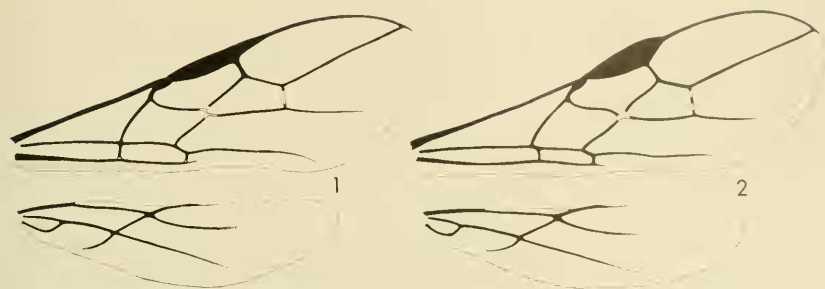


Fig. 1, *Alysia cariosa*, n. sp., wing venation. Fig. 2, *A. ridibunda* Say, wing venation.

the two have been confused in past literature. *A. ridibunda* appears to parasitize dung-feeding flies, whereas *A. cariosa* attacks only carrion-infesting flies. Hence, several earlier biological papers in which *A. ridibunda* was mentioned as a parasite of blow flies in carrion (e. g. Lindquist, 1932 and 1940; Roberts, 1935) actually apply to *A. cariosa*. A long series of the material used by Lindquist is in the U. S. National Museum and is included in the type series of *A. cariosa*.

The most important characters which distinguish *A. cariosa* from *A. ridibunda* are its generally larger size, the weak or absent notauli, the tridentate rather than bidentate mandibles, the parallel rather than converging carinae on the first abdominal tergum, the wing venation (compare figs. 1 and 2), and completely orange-red abdomen in the male. The male of *ridibunda* has the abdomen red with the apex black.

Alysia cariosa, n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Female.—Length of body, 4–7.5 mm; ovipositor, 1–2.5 mm. Thorax and abdomen orange-red; head, including base of mandibles, deep maroon or nearly black, mandibles often lighter at apex; proepisternum and legs, including coxae, deep maroon to dark brown; wings completely dusky, veins dark brown, stigma often light brown. Head entirely smooth, nearly 1.5 times as wide as high and slightly wider than thorax; face with a weakly raised median line from antennae to clypeus; frons with a shallow pit between lateral ocelli; mandibles with 3 distinct teeth, rugose on at least basal $\frac{1}{2}$; antennae 39- to 49-segmented, first 2 flagellar segments about equal in length, but the second often slightly longer than the first, segments in apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of flagellum about as wide as long. Thorax smooth and polished; notauli absent or, at most, represented by short, weak indentations anteriorly; scutellar furrow with 1 median cross carina; mesopleural and subalar furrows smooth; propodeum with strong median and lateral carinae, the median one forked apically; legs slender; last segment of tarsus longer than third and fourth combined; tarsal claws large. Wing venation as in fig. 1; stigma about 7 or 8 times longer than wide; radius arising from apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of stigma; recurrent vein usually entering base of second cubital cell, often interstitial with first intercubitus;

nervulus interstitial with basal vein. Abdomen smooth and polished; first tergum about as long as apical width, with 2 median, parallel carinae which extend posteriorly from base to apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of tergum; ovipositor at most as long as abdomen beyond first tergum.

Male.—Essentially as in female; length of body, 5.5–9 mm; first abdominal tergum occasionally rugose between carinae.

Holotype Female.—TEXAS: Uvalde, flesh and green bottle flies, Dec., '35, A. W. Lindquist. USNM 69957.

Paratypes.—ARIZONA: Duncan, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, September 22, 1931, parasite of blow fly, A. W. Lindquist, Bishop No. 17273. TEXAS: 23 ♀♀, 57 ♂♂, same data as holotype. All paratypes are deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

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WATER MITES OF THE GENUS *STYGOMOMONIA* IN NORTH AMERICA (ACARINA, MOMONIIDAE)¹

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This paper treats eight species of *Stygomomonía* Szalay known from North America, six of which are described as new. The two previously described species are *S. riparia* Habeeb and *S. moodyi* Mitchell. Holotypes and allotypes will be deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History (= Chicago Natural History Museum). In presenting measurements in this paper, those of the holotype and allotype are given first. If a series of specimens is available, the range of variation is given in parentheses following the measurements of the primary types.

Members of the genus *Stygomomonía* exhibit considerable intra-specific variation in number of heavy setae on the fourth coxae and in shape and distance apart of the suture lines of the third and fourth coxae. The structure of the palp is very similar in all species of *Stygomomonía* s. s. and is therefore nearly useless in defining species. The author has found proportions of the distal segments of the first leg, structure of the peripheral thickening of the dorsal shield, and

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